THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Daily (except Sunday) and Weskly

MY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPUST.

WASSISSTON, D. C.

THE DATLY is served to subscribers by carrier for nail, pestage prepaid, one year \$6 00 Foreign and Consular Edition (free of post-

Payable tovariably in advance.

Payable tovariably in advance.

Raiurday's Edition, by carriers and by mall,

\$1.50 per year, in advance. THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital,

ation of all corts obtained, when possible,

Information of all sorts obtained, when positive, for subscribers without charge upon application. Bajected manuscripts cannot be returned. Bemittanes other than the postal money orders, bank drafts, or checks to the order of the National Republican Co. always at senters that.

No receipts for subscription appears that, and the winger subscription expires. Advertisers will be charged monthly card raise. excess of the previous year, which was HE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

Amusements. ALBAUGH'S-Eglvini. NATIONAL—Boston Ideal Opera Company Fony's—Lizzie Evans in "Fony's Ferry."

Menzoo's—"The Mikado,"

Drug Museum—Opera and specialties. Domque-Varieties. RINK-Ninth and R. L avenue Forn houses of Congress rest to-day.

WEES is Mr. Eustis going to unhitch and send of that tornado?

Citio Pemocrats appear to take pride in the exposure of their infamous frauds. TERRE would seem to be no longer any regren to coult the re-election of Senato

The House of Representatives ought to te able to begin to settle down to business next-week.

THE Chicago police should be mounted in order that they may be able to run down a one-legged murderer,

PASTETH has hopes that he may eventually be able to treat Mugwumpery as successfully as be has treated hydrophobia.

"THE south gets twenty-five out of the forty-eight chairmanships," says the Washington Critic. This is a part of her reward for keeping Republicans out of Congress. FOOT BALL having been officially sand

tioned as an aunex to the Harvard curriculum, that noble game assumes its proper place near the head of the line of national ports. Untiger the Dolphin, the administration Is going to "find a storm" without cruising

for it. It is going to be let loose on the Democratic side of the House of Represent-THE Democrats must walt till they are In possession of plenary legislative power— say somewhere about A. D. 2197—before

THE Smith family has lost something of its old-time imposing prominence in the political world by reason of the fact that John has been left out of Congress for a number of years.

they can secure the repeal of the civil ser

Lives of great men often fail to remind their descendants to make their lives subtime. Hence the latter frequently attemp! by discreditable means to get money from the public purse, using the names of the Illustrious dead to conjure with.

An inspection of titles and texts of som: of the House bills shows that, in this free and happy country, even the permanent Inmates of lunatic asyiums are permitted to take part in the work prefatory to

THE society news columns of the Na TIONAL REPUBLICAN are generally commended for fullness and accuracy. During the present season, as in previous years, this newspaper is the recognized authority in intelligence of social events.

M. DE LESSEPS says that he is going to Hve to be 100. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN hopes he may attain to that advanced age and to many additional honors, but if he should live as many years as are credited to Methuselsh, he would go hence leaving the Panama canal uncompleted-or, at best,

THE Brooklyn Eagle has printed this week a long and carefully-prepared dispatch from Washington, describing in a graphic manner the Democratic discontent with the attitude of the administration on civil serce, and expressing the belief that there II be an outbreak in the party if Mr. eveland persists in refusing the Democrats the offices they demand. It's a happy

Vruy decidedly and properly the Illinois ard of agriculture objects to the sale of intter." which is oleomargarine. It calls Congress for protection, asking that the e of all dairy products and imitations reof be placed under control of a gov-ment inspector. Better, should the nois farmers procure nome legislation. the state legislature enact the protectlaws, and the governor see to their er regment. Application to Congress would vain. This home legislation would tainly decrease, at least temporarily, the of the misnamed article, the preleaded butter, at present manufactured hout restraint and freely sold in eastern mirkets.

notic weather appears tropical when pared with the coolness of the proposition to furnish the Navy Department with wap appropriations for shipbuilding. ratic appropriations committees and Demceratic Houses in relation to shipbuilding maler Republican administrations; when one sees what ingenious devices were reofficials charged with the expenditure of units intended to increase the navy, the rock-ribbed insolence of asking the Repub Benate to place millions at the discoul of the present administration, with no naturetions or limitations except to "build light, " looms up like a mountain of brass. What has this administration, as relates to c unvy, done to warrant such a mark of considence as its organs call for? What has 1 t done to discourage such confidence?

SENATOR CAMERON, referring to his resoction that it is inexpedient during this ongress to pass upon any measure looking to a reduction of tariff duties, and that any re reduction should be based upon insuch definite periods as can be readily anpated and met by the different proig interests of the country, says that a will urge speedy action on the subject nittee on finance, to whom referred. The senator adds that, in his on, the best solution of the tariff quesbe at this time would be an emphatic and pt stand by the Senate. This, he says. iii.4 be a guarantee to the business inclus-

tries of the country, which are reviving, that they may expect immunity from tariff agitation during the period of this Congress, and doubtless until the session of he fiftieth Congress, commencing Decem pend upon the political complexion of that

Exposition of Working Models. On the first of January, 1855, the balance n the United States treasury to the credit f the patent office amounted to \$2,781,-05.38. In other words, the government ad, at that date, collected from inventors all the money used to defray the expenses of the office and an excess of almost three fillion deliars. The excess for the last calendar year has not yet been officiescertained, but it will probably equal the

mething over \$105,000. Three million dollars is a large sum of oney to have been collected from private ndividuals in the shape of patent fees over and above the militen dollars annually required to run the office. It represents the had policy of impesing a penalty on invention. The office should undoubtedly be maintained by fees, but to tax inventors in order to pile up millions in the treasury, or to help defray the incidental expenses of government, is neither just nor in any way

It would be impracticable to gauge the fees so that there should be just enough recelpts to cover expenditures—neither deficit nor surplus. It would be understrable to have a deficit. The true policy, therefore, would be to use the excess in the promotion of the great objects for which the patent tureun was established.

In a recent issue of the NATIONAL RE-FURLICAN'S plan was suggested for the utilization of the excess now in the treasury and such as may bereafter accrue. We roposed the erection of a building or uildings, to be supplied with motipower and shafting, for the exhibition of working models of all mechanical inventions. Under patents recently granted, electricity, to be generated by the current of the Potomac, would furnish all the power desired. The advantages of such a rand exposition would be many and great. It would stimulate invention, correct errors, uggest new ideas, new applications and combinations, and bring the inventor and capitalist-the man of ideas and the man of eash-into closer and mutually profitable

Much loss is now occasioned by the slowness with which many improvements be known and work their way into public favor and general use. Such an exposition as we propose would be found extremely profitable, in the broadest and highest sense of the word, because it would make new inventions and their uses known to the people. It is a popular theory that the use of

labor-saving machinery is responsible for the surplus of labor found in our large cities, but this is believed to be a delusion In his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, Hon. Benj. Butterworth, the commissioner of patents, holds: "The utilization of valuable inventions does not throw laborers out of employment, but redistributes labor, and opens up new avenues of employment, calls into regulation a order of skill, and secures an in crease of wages. For example, take the boot and shoe industry, where a few hundred machines have changed the whole course of labor. The census of 1870 showed that there was an average of twenty-nine per sons employed in every shoe factory in this country, whereas in 1880 there were fiftysix persons so employed. The same number of persons in 1875 made three times as many shoes as in 1845," In a table prepared by Col. Wright, chief of the bureau f labor, it is shown that in 1870 there were mployed 91,702 men, women, and children, while in 1880 there were 111,152. In estimates based upon 460 shoe-manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts it is show: that \$3,000,000 more are paid in wages than the capital invested, and that the labor saving machinery has given to the labore

in 1880 almost double the wages of 1850. In the report of Commissioner Butter But for the growth of our industries due t the patent system, there would have been no employment in this country, otherwise than in the fields, for 10 per cent of the immigrants who have come among us. While an important vention may result in utilizing a machine which will do the work of a dozen men, the result is to open up an avenue of employment which will give work to double the number. The comforts and convenences of life are made more abundant and cheaper, the con-

umption larger. The attention of the world would be drawn to the great temple of invention, whose establishment in this city is urged by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. It would be new departure, a radical and long step ahead, and thousands from every country would come to see it. The buildings should be so planned and located as to be susceptiindefinite expansion to meet

wants of coming years. There is no question as to the sufficiency and adaptability of the motive power. The current of our noble river, as it flows on its way to the sea, would generate the force. The experimental stage has passed, and we are able to speak of this application of elec-

ricity as a practically demonstrated fact. The proposed utilization of the patent office surplus has equity and expediency in its favor, and we expect to see it an accomplished and beneficent fact in the near future.

Charles Stewart Parnell.

Seldom, if ever before in the world's his tory, has a man risen with such rapid stride o the foremost rank of intellectual fame and power as has Charles Stewart Parnell, the already illustrious leader of Ireland in her constitutional struggle for freedom. Mr. Parnell, whose likeness we present

o our readers this morning, was born in fune, 1846, at Avondale, Rathdrum, Ireland, and is the second son of John Henry Parnell, a plain country gentleman of ample fortune, and Della Parnee Stewart, daughter of Admiral Stewart, a gallant and distinguished officer of the United States navy, who died at Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 6, 1869. His great grandfather, Str John Parnell, baron of Coughton, was member of parliament and held many distinguished offices. His grandfather, largely endowed with worldly means, lived a retired life, beloved by his matry and respected by all. His father, ohn Henry Parnell, while yet a young one, and traveling for pleasure in the olded States, met Miss Stewart in Washunton city, and they were afterward married in New York. Charles Stewart was the second son, there being now living two brothers and three sisters of the family He was educated at Magdalen College Cambridge, England. He was first elected

maiden speech was delivered in the house of commons upon the Irish coercion bill, April Mr. Parnell's remarkable career has atorganion common to the country and at tracted as much attention and admiration such definite periods as can be readily anas the champion of human liberty. out one act of violence, or shedding one drop of blood, he has practically achieved the Bertlion of his oppressed country. The que and prayers of every friend of hu-

April 10, 1875, His

mentry and every lover of liberty in Amerflach men as he are among the rarest prod-

Mr. Parnell round out his career as grandly as now seems probable—almost certain—he will be to Ireland a century hence what Washington is to our country to-day.

Now Service of

The Department of Agriculture. The strangest and most discreditable feature or characteristic of the government of the United States, as it now exists and is it has been in the past, is studied neglect of the one great interest which underlies all others, the one great industry without which all others would be impossi which far exceeds them all in the magni-

ade of its products and in the extent

direct contribution to the growth of our

The department of agriculture, which is the only recognition the farmer gets in our governmental machinery, was not estab-lished until a very recent date, and since its nominal establishment it has been treated as if it were a poor relation of somewhat clouded paternity and bad habits, or a troublesome tramp begging a cold "handout" at the back-yard gate of the Union family mansion. The profession of the law may be fairly charged with most of the responsibility for this great and injurious dunder, this persistent discrimination against the farming interest; for the country is ruled by lawyers. They control Congress and direct the business of the executive departments; they make, they interpret, and they execute the laws. It is a grand profession, and every page of the distory of this republic is a tribute to its honor. But the ruling profession has not shown fair appreciation of the agricultural interest, and the shabby treatment of the department of agriculture is not creditable

to its statesmanship or its souse of justice. Half the people of the United States are engaged in farming. It is shown by official statistics that our largest total exports in a single year were during the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, when they were, exrluding specie, valued at \$883,925,947. the last five years an average of 78.42 per cent. of these exports has consisted of agricultural products. The value of wheat exports for the last twenty-four years was \$1,660,600,660, and of flour \$700,000,000. Since the war closed 55,000,000 bales of cotton, valued at over \$3,400,000,000, have been exported.

The chairman of the House committee on agriculture, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in a recent speech in the House cited statistics showing that for the last twenty-five years one-fourth of our products of agriculture have been sent abroad. The carrying of these exports to seaboard by rail and water gave 80,000,000 tons of freight to our carry ing companies in ten years, representing to them a business of \$800,000,000. These exports for the last ten years amounted to \$7,000,000,000, Great Britain taking about four-sevenths of the whole, or \$3,933,000,-000. For the ten years ended June 30, 1884, Great Britain took about 565,000,000 bushels of wheat out of an export of 020,000,000 bushels; 31,000,000 of 50,000,000 barrels of wheat flour; 445,000,000 of 640,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, and \$1,300,000,000 worth out of \$2,000,000,000 worth of cotton Three-fourths of our exports are agricultural products, and of these England takes about two-thirds, or about one-half of the

Having given these statistical facts-facts that may be fairly called stupendous in their magnitude-Mr. Hatch added:

This is the great industry of the country, and this is the number of our population engaged in and interested in it which gets from the government in these annual bills the beggarly sum of about \$500,000, and that has been increased to that amount by these special acts creating the bureau of animal industry for the protection of the live stock of the country, and the \$100,000 which we reduced in the last appropriation bill to \$75,000 for the statistical

Half a million for the support of a department that represents 30,000,000 of our population and furnishes three-fourths of our exports! Compare this pitiful sun with the appropriations for the support of the navy or the army. A half million would about suffice to build and equip a single gunboat or to keep a battalion in the field for a single year. Among the great number of objects to which the department of agriculture gives special attention there are several on each of which the half million might be profitably expended-such, for instance, as the investigation and suppression of diseases of cattle and swi-

and the promotion of sugar making. Until this branch of the public service is made a department in the full sense of the word, until it is put on equality with the other departments, and its head is authorized and required to take a seat at the Cabinet council table, it will continue to be neglected, will remain an object of contemptuous charity in the minds of many Congressmen and the editors of sundry metropolitan newspapers.

When the head of this department is made a Cabinet officer the President and Congress will be brought into such relations with it as will conduce to fair understanding of its objects and its necessities. It is now a detached or gone-astray branch. Let it be called home and made to feel at home-not for charity's sake, but for motives of sound economy. For there is no part of the service that will pay its way better than this.

Whether other interests should be attached to it on its erection into full departmental stature is a subject which we prefer to discuss at another time, but it is emineutly fitting and expedient that the legislation we have indicated should be had during the present session of Congress. It is high time for agriculture to have a representative in the Cabinet, as was recommended by Washington.

Labor Interests in Congress The increasing extent to which the rights and interests of labor have of late commanded public attention and secured respectful consideration is conspicuously ilstrated in the records of legislative bodies, municipal, state, and national. Within the years there has been more discussion of propositions in the interest of labor, and more laws have been enacted for the benefit of workingmen and their families. than in any previous twenty years of our national history. In the platforms of political parties as well as in the selection of candidates and the general conduct of campaigns the same great change is quite as apparent as in the proceedings of Congress and other legislative bodies. In proportion as the labor of the country has increased in its intelligent solicitude in its own behalf, it has impressed the management of parties and the press of the country with a sense of its powers as a political and social

When one studies the history of Jabor jegislation in the United States Senate, for instance, he is astonished at the develop ment of the labor committee of that body from almost blank obscurity to a degree of prominence scarcely second to that of any ago the Senate committee on education and labor had almost literally nothing to do and managed to do it very satisfactorily, The chief objects of its existence in those days seemed to be to furnish a chairman ship and a clerical office. Now the work of this committee is not only extensive and important, but is occupying a very large space in the public mind and in the debate of the Senate.

A similar change is seen in the House of ucts of time; their fame is eternal. Should Representatives, and clear recognition of

the new conditions is evinced by the care which the speaker has exercised in the selection of members of the committee on labor. The chairman, Mr. John J. O'Neill, of St. Louis, who was second on the same committee in the forty-eighth Congress, is an experienced legislator in the special lines of ork for which this committee was created. As a member of the Missouri legislature from the city of St. Louis for several successive terms he originated and secured the passage of a large number of measures for the advancement of the interests of the workingmen, among which were these:

To protect laborers on railroads in their ro protect inforces on railroads in their wages, by compelling railroad companies to pay same when not paid by contractors; to protect mechanics and tradesmen, providing mode of service of summons on railroad com-panies; protecting the rights of married women in their personal property; authorizing widow to take postession of estates, when not greater than their allowance by law, without the cost than their allowance by law, without the cost
of administration; punishing dishonest employment agents, by compelling them to furnish situation or return money obtained; socalled seving machine bill, regulating conditional railes of all kinds of personal property,
by compelling the refunding of 75 per cent,
received; making only one lien necessary by
a mechanic when two or more buildings are
exceted under one contract on the same or a mechanic when two or more buildings are erected under one contract on the same or connecting lots; protecting all laborers and servants in their wages by providing that no property of any description or character shall be exempt from execution and sale against such debts; making public school library and read-ing room free for reading and reference, and authorizing school board to establish free branch reading rooms and libraries; emeral branch reading rooms and libraries; general sanitary ordinance, concerning dwellings, factories, &c.; compelling placing railing around hoistways and hatchways to provent accidents; authorizing erection public drink ing fountains; prohibiting granting of license to saloons used for purposes of prostitution or assignation; reducing water rates to charitable itutions; compelling owners and agents to upply wholesome water.

Mr. O'Neill has long been a vigorous opponent of any and all plans for bringing the labor of convicts into competition with that of honest artisans. He is qualified by close study of the questions coming before his committee to reach a judicious solution of them. The other members of the committee are Messrs. H. B. Lovering, Mass.; F. Lawler, Ill.; T. E. Tarsney, Mich.; E. H. Funston, Kan.; M. A. Havnes, N. H.: M. A. Foran, Obio; J. B. Weaver, Iowa; J. W. Daniel, Va.; W. H. Crain, Tex.; D. R. ames, N. Y.; F. Bound, Pa.; J. Buchanan, N. J.

It will be seen that this committee is exeptionally strong in brains, character, and experience.

Those newspapers which censure the peaker of the House of Representatives for not easting the coinage committee in accordance with the President's views on the silver question appear to have lost sight of the fundamental principles of our government. The President performed his duty in recommending such action as he deemed wise and necessary; the speaker performed his duty in appointing committees fairly representative of Democratic

The Pratt Library, just opened, is but one of many great private benefactions enjoyed by the city of Baltimore. The long list inludes the Johns Hopkins University, the Hopkins Hospital, the Peabody Institute. with its great library and its conservatory of music, the Wilson Sanitarium and other gifts of Thomas Wilson, the McDonogh School, and the Sheppard Asylum. Baltimore has been fortunate in her rich men.

SENATOR DOLPH stated yesterday that luring the first fifty years of our government the number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives was 8,777, while the number introduced in that house during the forty-eighth Congress alone was 8,030. This is a growing country!

INSTEAD of the proposed planting of lowers around the new pension office, there should be several rows of large trees set out, so as to hide the beauties of that structure from the public gaze!

Iss'r it about time for the Democratic House of Representatives to give some consideration to the long-neglected message f ex-President Tilden?

Breakfast Table Letter to the President Mr. PRESIDENT: When you were about 8

years of age you noticed upon the wall of common school house in which you were pupil a printed placard—"George Washington had only a common school education." This statement made an impression on you

mind, and you, in a pleasant, interesting man per, related the circumstance some few week ince to the writer of this letter.

If, therefore, George Washington had only a common school education, how much educaion does it require to make a useful membe of a congressional committee? You have re-cently stated that your constitutional duties did not require you to dictate to Congress in order to shape legislation by the power of ex ecutive influence or patrouage. Your position s a sound one. It is reported, however, that your Cabinet ministers have been potential in forming the membership of several important committees. Their extensive knowledge in governmental affairs, and the want of it on the part of members, induced them to act as a ort of self-constructed civil service board.

If the inconsistency of a committee on coin-age, with a silver head, and a golden tail larger than the head; or a committee on foreign re lations, with a head allied to the money kings of monarchical Europe, is repugnant, why not make's new rule providing for a board of examiners to select members fit for the duties of

their assignments on the House committees? It would seem highly improper to carry civi service reform to that extent by a Democratic administration, inaugurated by special mes sage of the President; but your Cabinet mini ters could do it, in secret conference, with the speaker. If it were not for the requirement of a two-third vote to change the present rules-a quirement instigated and secured by the tac of the angacious Reed, of Maine-this Demo cratic House of Representatives would un oubtedly, by a majority vote, elect Speaker Carlisle and Col. Morrison, of Illinois, on the part of the House, and Secretaries Bayard and fanning, on the part of the administration, as a civil service board to construct the commi

tees of the House of Representatives. This plan may not please the people, as th Iouse of Representatives is the only portion of the government in which they have a direct voice. There has not been a nominating state or national convention for years by either the Democratic or Republican party, where the delegates would trust the chairman of their choice to form the committees. True democ racy requires the House to elect, by majority yete, its own committees, giving the minority

proper representation. Our present system is English, you know. but when old Ireland becomes a republic her committees and her laws will be formed undoubtedly by the vote of a majority. Then an American Congress will have an example of true democracy, unawed by the dictation of government. The nearer the House of Repre scutntives limitates the popular will, as expressed in town meetings, the farther will is be removed from the influence of intrigues and the power of monopoly, that control and defent legislation. Mr. President, the people are distrustful and

suspicious unless they can see what influences

tives. They want a "fair deal." Under the present plan they are rostive, and think a change might prove reform, and are willing to trust an honest man at the head of an important committee with no more educations advantages than were possessed by George

It is said that by your express order the ladies of the Cabinet who assisted at the recaption at the white house on New Year's day remained in position until the vast throng of people finished their greeting to the President, show ing due consideration for the masses as well as for ambamadors, squators, judges, and con-

This is true democracy; this is true republi caplem; this is true Americanism; and is in the irection that the world is moving. If you wish to accelerate the movement, and do an act that the great producing element will appland, you will invite the commissioner griculture, as their representative, to take part in the deliberations of your Cabinet There is a precedent for this made by one of our predecessors, who invited the head of the Postoffice Department to be present at Cabinet nectings before he was entitled to do so by law. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

St. Dorathea Flower Mission. There has been for several years in operati in St. John's parish, in this city a guild of young people and children directed by older persons, who have successfully carried on vari-ious charities, one of which is a flower misdon, for which interest and help is now asked of the public.

Such missions have been for a long time es-tablished in other cities, but, except in a very small way, there has been so far nothing of the kind in Washington.

The chapter of St. John's Guild interested in this charity, called "St. Dorathes," in honor of a flower-loving saint, deserves to se-

onre regular donations of flowers for their cure regular donations of howers for their work. They suggest the following methods:

1. Boxes labeled "Flower missions" to be placed for contributions of money in various parts of the city.

2. Flowers to be sent on certain days and at certain hours to St. John's Church, and perhaps to other central points.

3. Contributions for the purpose to be received at this office.

S. Contributions for the purpose to be received at this office.

4. Contributions to be solicited of superfluous flowers from greenhouses and flower stands in market.

Flowers purchased with such contributions, and donated for the above purpose, will be distributed by members of St. John's Gulld through all the different hospitals of the city and the beautiful the part of the steep of the set performance. and in the homes of the sick poor. Clergy-men and business men willing to put up flower mission boxes in churches and store, will please signify their intention at the office of he NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Fo beautiful a charity commends itself to the sympathies of all, and the NATIONAL REPUBLIcan is glad to give it every possible encou-

AMUSEMENTS.

ALDAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Robson and Crane's grand revival of "The Comedy of Errors," which will be presented at Albaugh's next week, is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by lovers of Shake-speare. Some liberties have been taken with the text, but this will be pardoned by the most exacting, in view of the vastly improved manner in which it is put upon the stage. From the special curtain which rises on the prologue, showing the wreck of the Trireme, to the final tableau, the pictures are all propared especially for this production. Mr. Henry E. Hoyt and Mr. Phil Goatcher have given their united efforts toward making this notable scenic representation. The general production, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Thompson, has been made consistent, co plete, and effective.

PORD'S OPERA HOUSE. Gus Williams, the popular dialect comedian, who appears at Ford's next week, has with him an excellent company, and the new comedy by George Hosy, "Oh! What a Night," is said to furnish some first-class openings for the star, who assumes the role of Maj. Herman Pottgeiser. The following songs, written by Mr. Williams, will be introduced: "Just Plain Jim," "England, and Home, Sweet Home," Try and Be Home when the Clock Strikes Nine," "She's the Image of Her Mother in a Thousand Different Ways," "What Can 1 Tell Her," "Oh! What a Night," and his latest re-

citation, entitled "A Lock of Hair." Lizzie Evans is drawing big houses at Ford's, and has scored an emphatic hit. This after-mon will witness the 1,000th performance of "Fogg's Ferry," and each lady attending is to receive a photo-sonvenir of Miss Evans. "Fogg's Ferry" was originally produced at the Park Theater, New York, in March, 1802, and has since been performed by Miss Evans, Misses Minuic Maddern, Carrie Stuart, and

SALVINI IN THE "OUTLAW." lighted audience by Signor Salvini and his ex-cellent company at Albaugh's Grand Opera House last evening. This drama belongs to the intensely emotional school, and culminates in the death of Corrado—personated by Sal-vini—who dies of a broken heart. The incomparable acting of Signor Salvini and his splendid support created great enthusiasm, and there were a number of calls before the

A most brilliant engagement is waiting Fanny Davenport, who appears at the New Na-tional next week. The sale of seats is exceedingly large, and no doubt she will surpass her engagement of last season, when she played against Henry Irving. She will be supported by Mr. Robt B. Mantell, who will again be seen as Loris. This will, in all probability, be the last engagement in this city with Fan-nic Davenport as Fedora.

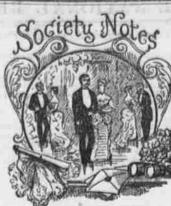
HERZOO'S OPERA HOUSE.

A beautiful woman and a most accomplished actress, those two in one, and that one in Maude Oranger, will eulighten Herzog's next week. "Article 47," "The Greele," and "Camille" are to be the allurements, Olive West in the title role of the latter. Manager Herzog is exhibiting commendable enterprise and receiving, what he so well deserves, commensurate acknowledgment. Miss Granger will appear only at each night performance and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday matinees. At the three remaining matinees "En gaged" will be played by the company.

next week could not fail to draw crowds to its attractive hall, but when we are informed, as the pleasing fact is, that Panny Herring is to personate the heroine, then anticipation goes beyond bounds. Yet, all who attend her performances may be sure of gratification. THE FIFTH SUNDAY CONCERT.

The programme for the concert at the Na The programme for the concert at the National Theater to morrow evening is as follows: Overture, "William Teil" (Rossini), Marine banq cavatina, "Les Huguenos" (Neyerbeer), Mrne. Annie Rosser-Kaspar; fiute solo, "The Last Ross" (Cox), Mr. Henry Jaegst; romanna reverie, "Sog nai" (Schiva), Miss Belle Cale; mosaile, "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), Marine band; Two Patrols, a, "Turkish" (Michaelis); b, "Irhi: Theater," Marine band; "Etho Theater," Marine band; "Etho 'Irhit' (Puerner), Marine band; Song" (Bishop), Mme. Aunte Roemer-Kaspar, flute obligato, Mr. Jaeger; valso esparno "Estudiantise" (Waltenfel), Marine bandsong, a, "Proposal" (Brackett); b, "Two Scenes" (Mansfield), Miss Belle Cole; march, "The Mikado" (Sullivan), Marine band. The Choral Society opens its concert season

Wednesday evening at the Congregational Church. Mr. Frederick Jameson, of New York, the well-known orntorio singer, is the soloist, and the chorus of 150 picked volces, under the direction of Mr. Harry Sherman, will give the following: "Night," Rhelaberger; "Morning Song," Rheinberger: "Awakesing of the Rose," Rubinstein: "Parting Kiss," Pinsuti; "My Life i: Like a Red, Red Rose," Garrett; "Cradle Song," Smart; "Song of the Birds" (female chorus), Rubinstein; "Vintage Song" (male chorus), Lorely: "Chloe and na," Hopkins; "Humpty Dumpty," Caldicott. Mr. Jameson's voice is a tenor of much power and mellow tone, and he will no doubt power and mellow tone, and he will no doubt receive a welcomo on he first appearance here equal to that given Mr. A. J. Eing and Miss Agnes Hunington, former soloists, whom, the society first introduced to a Washington audi-ense. Among the 30 contributing members of the society are the names of Chief Justice Walte, Sen. J. G. Parke, Gen. McKey Diam, Judge Markethur, Gen. Townsend, and many others prominent in official and social life.



The social ball at the capital this week egins to unwind with surprising felicity. The change from comparative seclusion to a glddy round of gayety was so sudden that ladies anxiously consult their engagement lists to make sure that none neglected. The drenching rain of Monday precluded all calling on that day, but the storm cleared most obligingly, and gave a brisk, clear night for the army an assembly. This ball made a delightfully pretty spectacle. There was no crush o people, the ample spaces of the Rifles' armory affording goodly room. The handsome dresses worn were remarkable for elegance and richness, notably that of Miss Endicott, lovely soft white tulle; Miss Sherrill, glistening pearl satin, under full skirts of tulle; Miss Viola Myer, in simple white tulle, and Miss Acklen, in peach pink satin. I hear that a sweet rose bud not then "out" carried off the palm of bellehood and a great lot of the favors in the cotillon

One of the pleasantest events of Tuesday was Miss Cleveland's informal reception, from B to 4 o'clock, in the red parlor. Miss Cleveland wore a dress of black silk, with panels and berths of jetted passementeric. She had narrow ruffles of lace at throat and hands, and a sweet pink rose on her breast. hands, and a sweet pink rose on her breast Miss Nelson, who assisted, wore a handsome costume of rich black silk and lace. There Miss Nelson, who assisted, wore a handsome costume of rich black slik and lace. There was a glowing fire in the grate, a subdued light in the room, and a loosely-arranged bunch of reses and hyacinths sent waves of perfume through the room. Some of the callers were Mis. Vilas, Miss Cullom, Lieut. and Mrs. Winthrop, of San Francisco, and Prof. Sousa, whom both ladies thanked most cordially for the music of New Year's day, and especially for the excellent rendering of the score of the "Mikado," that both enjoyed so much. The cards of all callers upon Miss Cleveland are preserved for record, with the day and hour of visit marked upon been. Miss Nelson will remain a guest at the white house through the week, and will probably assist at Miss Cleveland's reception this afternoon. Next week Miss Love and Mrs. Col. Utley, of Buffalo, will come to spend a week with Miss Cleveland. I bear that Mrs. John Sherman and Mrs. Speaker Carliele have both been invited to assist Miss Cleveland this afternoon, and that both ladies have accepted.

The reception of the Chief Justice and

accepted.

The reception of the Chief Justice and Mrs. and Miss Waite on Tuesday night, the first of a series, brought out a notable assembly of distinguished people. The presence of eminent men and brilliant women gave the event the atmosphere of redined elegance and intellectual culture that belongs to the true saion. Mrs. Tinker, of New York city, a cousin of Miss Waite's, presided at the ten table. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb had returned to New York, and was not present at the reception.

Wednesday was the first Cabinet day for Wednesday was the first Cabinet day for homes, and it called forth a great army of callers to do the ladies honor. Mrs. Bayard was assisted by her daughters, Miss Kate and Miss Anne, Miss Louise preedding at the table. Miss Florence was suffering from a slight indisposition, and did not appear. Mrs. Bayard wore a splendid robe of sea green satin, with buttercup facings and ruffles of old lace. Miss Bayard wore a beautiful gown of opal-tinted silk, with pointed train and corage cut low and garnished with Bruges lace. Miss Annie wore brown silk, with satin stripes of white and pretty trimmings of lace, and Miss Louise wore a simple toliet of white India silk. The drawing room was crowded during the The drawing room was crowded during the hours of the reception by a most distin-

hours of the reception by a most distinguished company.

Mrs. Manning, in a trained gown composed of grass green slik and white lace, greeted her many visitors in her exquisite rooms. Assisting were Mrs. Lamoni, the Misses Tilden, Miss Bancroft, the grand-daughter of the historian, and Miss Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. Rosecrans. Miss Susie Tilden and Miss Rosecrans poured tean to the control of the control o

Mrs. Vilas was sided by Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. McDonald. Mrs. Vilas wore a trained dress of buttercup colored satin, with front of white lace. A dainty service of tea was served in the back drawing room. Mrs. Whitney received in a Worth creation composed of black moire with berthe of open jetter network; the panels were of moire covered with jet, and at the back was a broad sash of watered ribbon. The petticont was pale pearl satio, with silvern sheaves of wheat strewn over it. The reception was held in the new Louis Seize addition, that gives ample spaces. No one is crushed, and persons so disposed can sit down quietly on a silken divan and enjoy a chat without interruption. Ensign Heath, of the navy, presented the callers to Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Soley and Mrs. Charles Nott stood at her side. The great room was througed. Secretary Whitney viewed the assembly with complacency through his glasses. Mrs. Phil Sheridan, pretity attired in mauve satin and cashmere, garnished with steel passementerie, made a pretty picture in a cozy nook, greeting friends, and Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, of New York, in a lovely content of crimson bodice, with rose-colored skirts of tulle, sat on a sofa and talked with callers. Miss Waddell and Miss Parsons, of Cleveland, assisted in the reception of guests. In the dining room an oblong table was spread with dainties, and Miss Heath, Miss Sicard, and Miss Pauline Whitney, home from school, served tea, coffee, and checolate respectively.

Mrs. Hubbard, the mother of the Attorney General, received in her new house, just out of lowa circle. The entrance to

ney General, received in her new house, just out of Iowa circle. The entrance to the drawing room is had through the second room, the first one being a sort of cul de sac, in which Mrs. Hubbard sits, dressed in black silk, with cap and fichu of black lice.

cul de sac, in which Mrs. Hubbard sits, dressed in black silk, with cap and fishu of black lace.

Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, robed in a splendid gown of heliotrope brocade, hold her levee, in company with Mrs. Bertah Wilkins, of Ohio; Mrs. Dunham, of Chicago: Mrs. Cliftton R. Breckiurfilge, and Miss Spriggs.
On account of a severe cold, Mrs. Endicott's house was closed to callers.

Mrs. Cheatham, of Nashville, Tenn., and her daughter, Miss Pauline Acklen, held a largely attended reception. They were assisted by Mrs. Pinson, Mrs. Hunton, of New Orleans; Mrs. Porter, and Miss Voorhees. The rooms were lighted, and bountiful refreshments were served.

In the evening the President and Miss Cleveland gave a dinner to the Misses Tilden, of Grystsone, nicces of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. The guests invited to meet them were Dr. Vilas, of Chicago, who is visiting with his brother, the Postmaster General; Surgeon General Gunnell, of the navy; Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, and Dr. Goldsborough. Miss Nelson was also present. The table was heautifully garnished with flowers, and oach guest received a bouquet of choice roses.

The backelor's ball, given at Masonic a bouquet of choice roses.

The bachelor's ball, given at Masonic Hail on Wednesday ovening, was chaperoned by Mrs. Coleman. Mr. Charles foor led the cotifion, in which he was ably assisted by his brother, Mv. Frederick

Poor, Macallister Laughton and Miss Ca-mille Bergbinan held a pleasant reception on Wednesday evening.

The weddings at St. John's Church this attraction a marriage ceremony holds for women is still one of the unsolved social ms. It ranks with that other ex conndrums. It ranks with that other ex-eiting inquiry, what becomes of all the pins, for which no satisfactory answer has been found. The truth remains that they all go to church weddings where no cards of ad-mission are required, whether they know either of the high contracting parties or no. Reporter are often asked by spectators of the bride, "who is she!".

The ladies of the senators' families had a

pleasanter day for their reception than that of the ministerial folk, but they did not bring so large a crowd. It is likely many ladies were exhausted with their exertions of the day before. Mrs. John Sherman was assisted in receiving by Miss Parsons, of Cleveland. Mrs. Warner Miller, who is looking exceedingly well, has with her for the season her sister, Miss Churchill, who was a great society favorite last year.

Mrs. Henry B. Payne, wife of the new senator from Ohio, is an attractive little lady, with cordial manners. She received on Thursday in the house of Justice Wood, whose family is abroad.

Mrs. Morrill was mable to be down stairs on Thursday, but Miss Swan saw all the callers, and everybody was glad to see her so well recovered from her recent severe liness.

Mrs. Eustis had a thronged drawing room all the afternoon, and was aided in entertaining by her daughter, Miss Marie Eustis, and her nicce, Miss Johnson, who served tea in the back drawing room.

Mrs. and Miss Dawes have not yet returned from Massachusetts, but a unmber of cards were left for them on Thursday.

Mrs. A. A. Hayes and Mrs. Ned Elfis, of Boston, were at home to a great many visitors.

Hors. Miss Evarts, in the absence of Mrs. Evarts in New York city, greeted the constant come and go of callers that passed through the rooms. Miss Salite Loving presided at the tea urn in the second drawing room. Mrs. Stanford vas not at home. Mrs. Dolph and Miss Agnes Dolph and Miss Odeneal saw their usual throng of visitors. Mrs. Gorman was at home, and received the many Maryland and other folk that called single handed.

called single handed.

Mrs. Francis Wharton and the Misses Wharton gave a tea at 5 o'cloc

Wharton gave a tea at 5 o'clock.

Hon, and Mrs. Benton McMillan, of Tennessee, have arrived in the city and are at the liggs. Their marriage occurred in Pulsaki, Tenn., on Tuesday. The bride is a daughter of Gen. John C. Brown, ex-governor of Tennessee. The wedding was a comparatively quiet one, owing to a recent death in the family. The ceremony was performed by Blabop Quintard, under a marriage bell composed of white roses and hyachtha. The bride wore a Worth robo of white ottoman silk, on traine, and corsage a la Pompadour, elaborately garnished with seed pearls and filled in with crope lisse. A filmy veil of illuston was caught in her hair with peart plus. Her bouquet was composed of Nophetos roses. Mrs. McMillan is a young, beautiful, and secomplished lady, and is a most acceptable acquisition to society at the capital.

Mme. Kuki, wife of the Japanese minis Mme. Kuki, wife of the Japanese minister, will leave the city shortly for a trip to Japan, in the bope of recovering completely ber health, which has not been satisfactory for some time. Mr. and Mra. Takahashi, Japanese consul and his wife in New York city, will accompany the madame, who expects to return here next July, and will bring with her their two children now in Japan. Owing to business of importance that requires his presence here, the minister is unable to accompany Mme. Kuki, but a kineman, Ter M. Uyeno, who is visiting at the terration, will occompany the party. Mme. Kuki has grown very dear to a large circle of friends here, who will welcome her return right gladly. Madame is most profecient in artistic needle work, and among her gifta those prized most are articles made by her own soft little hands. The des made by her own soft little hands. The party will salt from San Francisco on the 50th of this month. One of the prettiest and sweetest deb-

One of the prettiest and sweetest debutantes ever seen in Washington was formally introduced into society last evening, when Miss Mary Wilson was brought out by United States Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson. The appointments of the rooms were perfect, and the light and glow and cheer within were a grateful contrast to the howling storm outside. Mrs. Wilson wore a superboorest gown of marigold satin, with panels and trimmings of claret velvet and jetted passementeries. Miss Wilson wore a fittingly suitable toilet of simple white silk, cut dancing length, with Fompadour corsage, garnished with Valencienne laces. The front of the skirt was laid in narrow plaits and draped with a sear of spangled tulle, and the back was bouffant. The sheeves were made to the cibows and were met by long Suele back was bouffant. The sieeves were made to the cibows and were met by long Suede gloves, and the tiny slippers were white satin. She held two bouquets, one of Cornella Cook roses, the other of lilles of the valley, and on a small table near were heaped a wealth of flowers sent by friends in monor of the occasion. The young ladies who formed a guard of honor about the younghostess were Miss D. Ricketts, Miss Genevieve Paul, Miss Wilson, Miss Agnes Dolph, Miss Potts, Miss Adler, the guest of Miss Potts; Miss Scranton, Miss Gibbs, and Miss Richardson, of Philadelphia, the guest of the house. Over 200 invitations had been sent out, and I think not one invited had sent regrets. The long suite of rooms were sent out, and I think not one invited had sent regrets. The long suite of rooms were crowded during the three hours of the reception. An excellent and abundant supper was served in the dining room by careful waiting men. Some of the guests present were Senator and Mrs. Sabin and Miss. Murphy, Mrs. John A. Logan, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Miss Lella Waller, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Manning and the Misses Tilden, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Dolph and Miss Odewins, Mrs. Manning and the Misses Filden,
Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Dolph and Miss Odeneal, Miss Dexter, Mr. Becerra, Licut.
Reamey, Mrs. Chestiam, Miss Pauline
Acklen, Mr. Wm. Acklen, Mr. McCartney,
Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Mrs. S. Shelhabargor,
the Misses Shellabargor, Miss Jennie Sierrill, Miss Collom, Mrs. Charles Hardinge,
Mr. Alexandre Iswonsky, Baron and Baroness d'Itajuba and the Brazillan minister
and Mmc. Reuterskield, Mrs. Wm. Cruger
Pell, and the Misses Cress. At the close of
the reception a few young people dined
with the family, and later a small dancing
party was held.

Mrs. Washington McLean gave a pretty
luncheon party to the Misses Tilden.
Mrs. Gen. Ricketts had her usual large
reception yesterday, and Miss Jennie Sherrill poured tea for the guests. Every reception in the army and navy quarter yesterday was in some war, subservient to the

ception in the army and may quarter yes-terday was in some way subservient to the ten at Marshal Wilson's.

Mrs. Gen. Paul and Miss Genevieve Paul saw their friends in their cozy home. Dr and Mrs. Marmion, who anticipated being

saw their friends in their cozy hone. Dr. and Mrs. Marmion, who anticipated being with them this winter, are at the Mansion House, in Brocklyn. The surgeon is on duty on board the United States steamer Juniata, at the Brocklyn navy yard.

Mrs. Wm. Conger Pell and her daughters, the Misses Cress, well-known New York society people, were at home informally yesterlay in the Carroll mansion on F street.

The first of the series of receptions to be given by Secretary and Mrs. Bayard, held last evening, was an infinitely pleasant affair. There is no finer host in the country than the Secretary, and Mrs. Bayard is an able second. Then the four charming young ladies of the family complete the corps of perfect entertainers. Although the weather was so very disagreeable for fine dressing there were no lack of handsome toflets in the long suite of drawing rooms. The diplomatic corps was fully represented, and the Senate, army, and navy were not far behind in numbers.

There will be a hop at the Hamilton tonight.

There will be a hop at the Hamilton tonight.

Judge and Mrs. Shellabarger will give a
tea on next Saturday, from 4 to 7, to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary. Mrs.
and the Misses Shellsbarger will be at home
on Mondays in February, changing their
day from Thursday.

Mrs. John E. Beale will be at home Wednesdays, the 13th and 20th, this mosth, from
3 to 6, at 825 Vermont avenue.
Senator and Mrs. Dolph give a ball to
introduce their daughter, Miss Agnes Dolph,
on next Tuesday evening, and the British
minister and Miss West gives a ball at the
legation on the same evening.

Miss Edith Foster will be married to Rev.
A. M. Dalles, of Detroit, at the New York
Avenue Presbyterian Church on Wednesday
evening.

The westding of Miss Corrie M. Westill.

evening.

The wedding of Miss Carrie M. Wyvill and Mr. J. Walter Robertson, of Chicago, will take place at Trinity Church on Wedneeday evening.

Precedents for Dakota.

Precedents for Dakota.
[Chicago Tribune.]

No well-informed person doubts that the precedents set in the admission into the Union of Michigan, Kansas, Florida, and Oregon fully authorize the action of Dakota in framing a constitution and claiming statebood as a matter of right. The vaporlings of Vest and Butter about the "revolutionary" and "rebellious" attitude of Dakota only show that these worthies are deplorably ignorant of American history as well as ludicrously inconsistent in pretending to be "state rights men," while they deny a state the right even to existence as a member of the Union. These excepts have made a sorry display of ignorance and bad taste in fuming about the "disloyal attitude" of Dakota, a de facto state in which there are 300 posts of the Grend Army of the Republic.

Press yesterday, remarked with reference o his recent official visit to Arigona the latest news concerning the Apaches I have reason to believe that Gen. Cre Granimo's hand and the restoration quiet in the region of the Apache degition, but the work cannot be accompline day. There has been," he said, "little embarrassment in said," In a day. There has been," he said, "Yome tittle embarrassment in the operations from the fact that the infected area comprised portions of two military departments, but a remedy has been found by the temporary transfer of the district of New Mexico to the department of Arizona, and now Gen. Crock has full sway. His tact and fearless energy will, I doubt not, bring about good results. He has all the troops he wants, and they are placed in the most advantangeous positions. The hostile band originally numbered forty-two warriors and ninety-four are placed in the most advantangeous positions. The hostile band originally numbered forty-two warriors and ninety-four women and children. Their roamings have covered an arco of 50,000 square miles, of which 50,000 lie south of the border line. The Apache is a mountain Indian, bred from childhood to peak-elimbing, and to making long desert journeys afoot, with little water, little or no clothing, and no other food than roots or berries. When on the war path he carries no rations. Almost nil the nurders by the Childcahnas since the last outbreak have been of persons found in such situations—isolated, unarmed, unsuspecting. When I visited Gen. Crook five or six weeks ago, eleven warriors had been killed and thirty-one women and children captured. Twenty warriors and all the remaining women and children wore in Mexico, and only ten warriors were north of the border. These ten have committed all the recent murders."

Gen. Sheridan on the Apaches

with a representative of the Associated

PERSONALITIES.

Gov. C. F. BLACK, of Tennessee, arrived at

LIEUT, H. T. STOCKTON has been placed on he retired list of the navy. Light, Hunnar Wisslow has been ordered to duty at the Washington navy yard. MICHAEL JACOBS, of New York; H.S. Boutell,

hicago, and George B. Feck, New York, are t Willard's. D. H. BATES, president Baltimore and Ohio elegraph Company, and wife, arrived at the

Ebbitt last night. CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., formarty pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church here, has been placed on the retired list of the

strmy. CAPT. R. L. HOXIE, corps of engineers, has been ordered from Montgomery, Ala., to Pon-sacols, Fla., to make semi-annual inspection

Mus Lizzie Evens, the netress, is the nicce of Dr. Thomas B. Hood, of O street, this city. She is also cousin of Everett Dallas, until re-cently superintendent of the dead letter office. REV. W. W. ATTIRBRERG, New York; W. H. Intermith, Ohio; C. H. Voorhees, Kentucky Buchanan Schley and son Maryland and L. A. Gould, New York, arrived at the El

LIEUT, L. C. HELLERS has been ordered to duty at the naval observatory; Ensign R. M. Hughes to the coast survey. Eusign P. J. Werlick has been detached from the coast survey and placed on waiting orders; Ensign B. E. Thurson from the coast survey and o dered to the Ranger; Ensign A. L. Hall from the moast survey and ordered to the Juniate

CRISP COMMENT.

"My dear, have you read what Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has written about 'silence as a weapon' " "No, hubby I am not interested in suffitary matters."—[Chicago News.] "John, have you kept the diary that I gave you list. New Year's?" "Oh, yes, father, I put if in the bottom of my trunk to be sure that It wouldn't get away."—[Chicago News.]

"Did you get any New Year's presents George?" "Yes my wife's mother—bless her gave me a very valuable one. "What was it?" "Why she went away yesterday morning."-[Chicago News.] "You are growing fat," said a West Lynner to his grocer. "How much do you weigh?" "Oh, that depends on business. Some days I weigh aton, and rome days I don't weigh much of anything.—[Lynn Hem.]

M. Grey, the re-elected president of France, has but very little hair on the top of his head. The wonder is that a president of that excitable country can serve out his ferm with any left on him at all.—[Chicago Journal.]

There are 48,630 private dwellings in Boston, and only two are assumed at over \$250,000. There are 88 hotels and 178 family hotels. Only five persons, firms, or corporations pay over \$40,000 each in taxes, while 181 pay \$5,000 and armound.

Smythkins is very superstitions. He asked what day the first of the year would fall on this winter. "On Friday." "That's to bad. Well," with a sigh of relief, "I don't care so long as it don't come on the 19th.—[Plusburg Commarcial.] A western exchange says: "Pyramid lake, in Newada, has fallen eight feet and Mud lake has risen twenty feet in the last year." And yet people have the effontery to claim that Newada is devoid of excitement and growing

dull and uninteresting - [Puck.]

dull and uninteresting — (Puck.)

"That's strange," muttered Mr. Dobbin, as he inid away his newspaper. "What's strange?" asked his good wife, making him get up white she dusted the chair under him. "Why, the mikade of Japan never wears a garment that has been washed." "The nasty heathen"— (Chicago News).

"Tennyson, like George Eliot, does not read any criticisms of his poems," says the Rochester Democrat. This true os far as it relates to George Eliot. It is several years since George Eliot stopped reading "criticisms of his or her. [Buffalo Express.]

A New York man with a vermillon nose was

[Buffalo Express.]

A New York man with a vermillon nose was to menthing a lady about her age. "Just look at me?" He exclaimed; "don't Thook as if I was just out of my team?" "Yes," she replied, with a look of irrample, "Of your cauteens." His nose was quickly put out of joint.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.] Dancing Master (6 prospective pupil)—Oh, yes, I have the best people in the place-among them three bank cashiers. Prospective Pupil—Have you any new dances? Dancing Master—Quantities of them; the most popular, however, seems to be the "Canadian Skip."—[Baltimore Herald.]

Every man should interest himself in some side issue or hobby to relieve his mind of the constant pressure of business. Tae, man who knows nothing but business morning, noon, and might may become a rich man, but is quite as likely to land in a madhouse.—(Cincinnati ercial Gazette.

The contractor who is roundly paid by Gook county to supply its charitable institutions with beet, and who responds to the poetle name of Bipper, is accused of paiming off worfaless play heads for meat under his contract. Let Birper's own head be dropped into the basket at once.—[Chicago Journal.]

at once.—[Chicago Journal.]

At one of the schools in this city yesterday the master, in a general exercise, wrote the word "dosen" on the blackboard, and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following unique sentence, "I down knew my lesson."—[Newburypert Herald.]

Tom Blekson is a San Autonio youth of about 17, who has not yet grown a mustache. He is also very small physically. He has been paying considerable attention to a young lady and finally he proposed: "Miss Mary, I love you," he said, sinking down on his knees, "You had better speak with your pa and see if he will give his consent," was the cutting teply.—[Texas Siftings.]

One part of the programme at the Christmas-

[Texas Siftings]
One part of the programme at the Christmas pantomime was omitted. "Father," said Rollo, after the acrobet had made three failures and rettree, "Is not Sig. Littifooti to dance on the tightrope" "No." replied Rollo's father, "he is too tight on the dance-rope." Kello could not understand all this, but he smilled and thought it must be all right because his muclo design said: "Haw, haw," and chawelf abother clove.—[Brooklyn Eagle.]
A recent lesson in the Sabbath school was

A recent lesson in the Sabbath school was on the death of Elisha, and when one of the scholars came to the clause, "They buried him," the teacher asked: "Why did they not cremate him? Do you think there is any encouragement in the Biolo for cremation?" "No encouragement whatever," was the reply. "They tried it on the three that were ask into the flery furnace, and didn't make it work."—
[New Grissans Pleayune.]

(New Orleans Pleayune.)

Gentleman—"How are matters progressing in the church, Cacia Rastus—fidurishing? Uncle Rastus—it balut't preachin' da no mo', sir." Gentleman—"Why, what's the trouble?" Uncle Rastus—"Hit's all owin' ser de drouth, sh." Gentleman—"The drouth?" Uncle Rastus—"Yes, sab. Yo' sees, I prayed fo' rain foab Sundays in concessium, sab, an' da didn't no rain come, an' so de membahs ob de congregashun axed fo' my resignashun on do groun's of disincability."—[Harper's Bazar.]

of disheability."—(Barper's Bakar.)
It is some time since a good dog story has been the rounds, but Washington territory furbishes a readable article in this line. A farmer on Smake river loance his dog to a man to whom he had sold a flock of sheep to drive them home, a distance of thirty miles. The drover found the dog so useful that instead of reading him home he locked him up. The dog escaped, and, concluding that the drover dog escaped, and, concluding that the drover had no more right to keep the sheep than he had to lock him up, he collected all that had belonged to his master and drove them home again.